





Monday, December 16, 1844.

## The Inland Trade.

Accounts from all parts of the West and Northwest, show a great increase in the inland trade of our country.

**Recheater.**—The Rochester Democrat furnishes interesting statistics in regard to the canal trade at that place. The canal this year was open for navigation from the 15th April to Nov. 29—294 days. This is about the average for the last 21 years.

Flour arrived in 1844, 400,888 bbls.  
Wheat, " 785,028 bush.  
Large quantities of Wheat were also received by railroad.

The amount of Wool shipped to the East during the season has been 764,738 lbs.

Canal Tolls in 1844, \$21,146 26  
" " 1843, 196,676 00

Increase, \$14,770 26  
Cleveland.—The following table shows the commerce of Cleveland, in Flour, Pork and Wheat, in 1843 and 1844:

Commerce of Cleveland, Cleveland, December 1st, 1844.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the quantity of Flour, Pork and Wheat exported from the Port of Cleveland during the month of November 1843, and 1844, exclusive of shipments by steamboats.

1843. 1844.  
U. S. Ports, 45,483 287 54,691  
Canada do, 3,300 28

Total value of above articles, 1843, \$225,546 12  
Do. of above articles in Nov. 1843, 129  
Do. do. cleared do, 113—241

1844.  
U. S. Ports, 49,577 1,039 46,347  
Canada do, 2,909 416

Total value of above articles, Oct. 1844 \$236,827 56  
Do. vessels entered Nov. 1844, 135  
Do. do. cleared do, 113—247

WILLIAM MILFORD, Collector.

**Milan.**—A few years ago, Milan was an obscure town, with little enterprise, and no pretensions. The first vessel arrived there July 1st, 1839; and now, for the season just closed, the aggregate value of the exports and imports, amount to about one million, five hundred thousand dollars! The produce shipped there, is brought entirely by wagons. The Tribune of that place says:—“A careful estimate of the number of teams required to bring it in, gives an average of one hundred teams a day for the year, Sundays excepted.”

**Toledo.**—The Toledo Blade publishes an account of the business of the Wabash and Erie Canal, to and from Toledo, in 1843, and in 1844, during the season in each year. The following items will give some idea of the increase:

1842. 1844.  
Beef arrived, bbls, 105 26,415  
Pork, " 1,873 17,415

Wheat, " bush, 98,300 211,698  
Pork, Bacon, &c., lbs, 1,036,607 3,380,994

Lard, " 148,510 2,612,884  
Pot & Pearl Ashes, 408,934 1,016,796

Merchandise, " 85,551  
Furniture, &c., " 41,942 119,182

Wool, " 23,041  
Staves & Heading, number 13,660 154,334

Lumber, feet 146,942

The quantity of Corn and Oats is less than last season. “On the whole,” says the Blade, “considering the failure, to great extent, of the corn and wheat crops of the Wabash valley, and the unutilized condition of a great part of the country along the line of the canal to Logansport, we cease to be satisfied with what has been done, and of congratulation in the prospect of the rapid increase of its business for the future.”

**Southport, W. T.**—The editor of the Southport American thinks that the relative business importance of Southport is underrated. He will have it that town is growing as rapidly as others on the lake border. That it does not receive its due credit, he says, is evident. For example, a consignment of 10,800 bushels of wheat from that place, was noticed in the Buffalo Commercial as shipped from Chicago. He gives a table of the imports and shipments of Southport, from which it appears that during the season of 1844, she has received merchandise to the value of \$293,504, and lumber, shingles and salt, enough to swell the total value of imports to \$330,074; while her shipments have amounted to \$293,543.95—consisting principally of Wheat, Hides, Fur, Wool, &c.—being an advance of 43 per cent. over the shipments of last season. Since last year, the tonnage has increased from 1529 1/2 tons, to 2028.

Success to our lake towns! What a world is springing up along the shores of our inland seas!

## Congress.

Some of the Washington letter-writers re present the “gag” at Washington as very quiet. There is disposition, it is thought, to defer legislation in regard to burrency, the Tariff and the “gag,” till the next Congress. The repeal of the Gag, which would have made a little earthquake a few years ago, occasions little excitement. The calm is ominous. The slaveholding interest, we doubt not, is secretly laying its plans, and preparing for a desperate struggle to maintain its supremacy.

As to the effect of the repeal of the gag, however, opinions seem to differ. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says that the vote was strictly a Northern and Southern one, and he feels deeply mortified and concerned. “I look upon it,” he adds, “with fearful forebodings, as indicating want of sincerity and good faith, as well as good feelings on the part of our Northern friends. The result has produced a profound sensation here.”

A correspondent of the New-York Commercial says that the reading of the President's Message produced no sensation in either the House or Senate. But 28 members were present of the latter body. Several of them, while the reading was going on, were discussing the subject of turnips—Benton was writing letters—McDuffie thought in the chamber, paid no attention to it—and in the House it created no more sensation than the third reading of a private bill.

## Legislative Elections.

Last Tuesday afternoon, the following election took place in the Legislature. Robert Morrison, Associate Judge for Adams county; William G. Servis, Jno. R. Lemen, Associate Judges for Clermont; Michael Cassidy, Associate Judge for Montgomery; William Hall, Associate Judge for Probate; Oliver R. Loring, Associate Judge for Washington.

New England Fourrier Society.

The annual meeting of the New England Fourrier Society will be held in Boston, Wednesday, January 15, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A spirited call to the friends of association throughout the United States, has been issued by the President and Secretary of the Society.

## Correspondence relating to Texas.

The National Intelligencer of the 9th, publishes the text of the official correspondence relating to Texas. It consists of a letter from Mr. Calhoun to Mr. King, our Minister at Paris, and of an extract of a letter from Mr. Shannon, transmitting his protest against the renewal of the war by Mexico against Texas.

The most remarkable letter of the series is, the despatch from Mr. Calhoun to our Minister at the Court of France, to which the Secretary thus alludes in his letter to Mr. Howard:

“I enclose a copy of a despatch to our Minister at Paris, which you may show to President Houston and the Secretary of State. It will doubtless be satisfactory to them to learn that France is not disposed, in any event, to take a hostile attitude in reference to annexation. A despatch of a subsequent date to the one to which the enclosed alludes, gives a conversation between Messrs. Guizot and our Minister, equally satisfactory as that with the King. He stated, in reply to a question on the part of our Minister, that France had not agreed to unite with England in a protest against annexation.”

We are to infer from this, that the Administration deems it necessary, at least expedient, to conciliate France, and win her consent to annexation. Is not this an agreeable position for this country to occupy? Why, whether annexation be right or wrong, it is nothing to France, or any other European Power. It is our own business, not theirs. They have no more right to protest against it, than we have to protest against the conquest of Algeria by the French, or the aggression on China by the English. The “Democracy” is not to pride itself on the slavery, the high spirit of its slaveholding leaders. What statesman from a free State, would ever have stooped so low as Mr. Calhoun? Has it ever been the policy of our country, in its various plans in regard to this American Continent, to consult the will of European powers, and wait upon their nod? To allow any ground for the assumption that they have a right to interfere or meddle with us, so long as we abstain from aggressions upon them? These chivalrous men of the South have kept up a perpetual clamor about foreign interference, and yet through Mr. Calhoun, their grand representative, are at this very time endeavoring to prostitute foreign powers in favor of a policy, which, evil and wicked though it be, is a matter of domestic concern!

But the character of the despatch to Mr. King is still more objectionable.

After devoting three or four brief, well written paragraphs, to prove the expediency of annexation, whether the interests of this country, Texas or Mexico be regarded, (an argument by the way, which we should deem entirely conclusive, were there no slavery in Texas), he proceeds at great length to set forth what he considers the chief reason for annexation—i. e., the extension and perpetuity of Slaveholding Institutions.

One would have thought, after the general indignation, if not contempt, with which the former diplomatic effort of this gentleman in favor of slavery, in his correspondence with Mr. Packenham, had been denounced by men of all parties in the free States, and by many sober-minded slaveholders themselves, that he would have hesitated long, ere he would again venture on so dishonorable an attempt. But, wrapped up in his own miserably contracted views, regarding South Carolina as the soul of slavery, and utterly reckless of the feelings and institutions of three-fourths of his countrymen, he has not hesitated to do so.

He has, in an elaborate argument to prove to France, that she and the nations of Europe ought to sympathize with the United States of America, in this sublime, republican conspiracy to augment the power of slavery, and immortalize it, by the annexation of Texas, thereby defeating the fanatical policy of Great Britain, the aim of which is, the extinction of slavery throughout the world! This is the noble object of a letter from an American Secretary of State, making nearly two solid columns of matter in the National Intelligencer!

His argument is this. One of the leading motives of England for desiring the independence of Texas, is that slavery may be there abolished, and “ultimately, by consequence, in the United States, and throughout the whole of this continent.” The “decisive proof” of this is to be found in the declaration of the Earl of Aberdeen, delivered to this Department, and in the action of the abolition party in Great Britain.

The motive of England for pursuing this anti-slavery policy, is not philanthropic, but purely selfish.

Humanity may have had some influence in dictating the act of West India emancipation, but she proceeded on the fallacious principle that the labor of the free negro would be as profitable as that of the slave, if not more so.

She knew the importance of her tropical possessions, and how indispensable their productions were to her power, and had no idea that she would diminish their value, by her philanthropy.

Experience has convinced her of the fallacy of her calculations. “The labor of the negroes has proved far less productive, without affording the consolation of having improved their condition.”

While this experiment has cost her hundreds of millions, without yielding any profit, it has stimulated the products of these slaveholding countries, which have had the good sense to shun her example.” Figures are quoted to prove this position.

The great question with her now is, how shall she regain “and keep a superiority in tropical cultivation, commerce and influence?”

She has resolved to settle this question by diminishing and destroying “the capacity of those who have so far outstripped her in consequence of her error, and increasing her own capacity to produce tropical productions.”

In pursuit of the latter object, “she has cast her eyes to her East India possessions, to Central and Eastern Africa, with the view of establishing colonies there, and even to restore substantially, the slave trade itself, under the specious name of transporting free laborers from Africa, to her West India possessions.” “Her main reliance,” however, is in the accomplishment of her former object. There is but one way in which she can here operate, and this is by abolishing African slavery throughout this continent.

“Were this done, all rivalry would be put down, and she would have the undisputed supremacy in supplying her own wants, and those of the rest of the world.” “It would give her the monopoly of tropical productions.”

“Towards this great object,” she regards the “abolition of slavery in Texas, as a most important step,” and “the defeat of the annexation of Texas to our Union, as indispensable to the abolition of slavery there.”

## All magnifying the horrors of an event so

“calamitous,” he proceeds:—  
“Dismissing then, the state and unfounded plea of philanthropy, can it be that France and the other great continental powers, seeing what must be the result of the policy for the accomplishment of which England is constantly exerting herself, and that the defeat of the annexation of Texas, is so important towards its consummation, are prepared to back or countenance her in her efforts to effect either?”

What possible motives can they have to favor her cherished policy? That President then that they should be supplied with tropical products, in exchange for their labor from the United States, Brazil, Cuba, and this continent generally, than to be dependent on one great monopolizing power, for their supply?”

After enlarging in this strain for sometime, he closes this part of the subject, as follows:—  
“The above contains those enlarged views of policy, which, it seems to me, an enlightened European statesman ought to take in making up his opinion on the subject of the annexation of Texas, and the grounds, as it may be inferred, on which England mainly opposes it. They certainly involve considerations of the deepest importance, and demanding the greatest attention. Viewed in connection with them, the question of annexation becomes one of the first magnitude, not only to Texas and the United States, but to this continent and Europe. They are presented that you may use them on all suitable occasions, where you think they may be of effect, and in your correspondence, (where it can be done with propriety), or otherwise.”

That President then that you may use them with confidence on your sagacity, prudence and zeal. Your mission is one of the first magnitude at all times, but especially now; and he has assured me that you will not lose an opportunity to do justice to the country, and the Government, in reference to this great movement.”

Such is an abstract of this extraordinary letter from our American Secretary of State.

What think ye of it, ye Whigs, who in your haste to do this man honor, dispensed with the usual formalities, and ratified his nomination on the instant? What say ye to it, all-comprehending Democracy, who take this man as the orthodox exponent of Democratic principles?

And how feel ye, ye wise sentinels of the press, who, with one accord, hailed the accession of this man to the Cabinet, as one who would rise above narrow and sordid views, and do honor to the great American family?

“The Home of the Oppressed,” the “Last Hope of Freedom,” cuts a sublime figure in the Courts of Europe, does she not? Raise the standard of Democratic Slavery! Unfold the black flag, and let its folds darker over a universe! Ho! for the bloody slave-plate of Brazil and Cuba! Ho! for good cheer! The “Asylum of the Oppressed” is mastering the route to the battle for your rights. The United States, Brazil and Cuba, must constitute a Holy Alliance—a Black League for the perpetuation of Slavery, shielded by the star-spangled banner—and the voice of the Republic, leader of this Holy Alliance, is to be heard through its ministers in every court of Europe, invoking its nations to join this most sacred conspiracy in behalf of the rights of slaveholders and slave-traders, against Great Britain, because she has had the temerity to express a wish for the redemption of all men from bondage! Immortal honor to the statesman who has done so much to make our Republic, a Glory and a Blessing to the whole earth!

In sober earnest, how much longer are we to be rendered infamous by men, as contemptible as they are wicked? What other man than Mr. Calhoun would have been arrogant fool enough to mix up an American question with European politics, and invite European powers to take part in our politics? Who but he, could have had the audacious audacity to attempt to array the United States against the United States at its head, in a war against England, for the Supremacy and Eternity of Slavery?

And yet this man, by the action of the Democratic and Whig parties, is American Secretary of State! and by his stupidity, and folly, and slavery-fanaticism, and unparalleled devilism, if we may use the word, in his audacious advocacy of Perpetual Slavery, this nation, seven-eighths of which utterly abominate such sentiments, is to be judged of in the civilized world!

But enough for this time.

**General Assembly.**

In the House, December 9th, Mr. Cowen moved joint resolutions concerning the annexation of Texas. A motion to lay them on the table was lost, and they were referred to the committee on the Union.

Resolutions relating to holding elections on a uniform day throughout the Union for Presidential Electors, were referred to the committee on the Union.

Resolutions in regard to postage reduction were taken up, discussed and adopted, and referred to the Committee on the Union, with the instruction to report as soon as possible. No time should be lost.

Resolutions, offered by Mr. Flinn, in opposition to any change in the naturalization laws, were referred to the committee on the Union.

Mr. Flinn introduced the following resolutions:—  
That, “Far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, we should be glad to see it effected, and that we should, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms.”

That, “We do not think that the subject of slavery ought to be the question one way or the other. Whether the text be dependent, or incorporated in the United States, we do not believe it will prolong or shorten the duration of that institution. It is destined to become extinct at some distant day, in our opinion, by the operation of the inevitable laws of population.”

That, “It would be unwise to refuse a permanent acquisition, which will exist as long as the globe remains, on account of a temporary institution.”

Some of the Whig members were so much irritated by this movement, that they called the resolutions insulting. They were indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 41 to 31.

We have no objection that the Whigs should be thus reminded of their inconsistency; but the Democrats should remember that in all probability, it was this same Texas business that cost them the State of Ohio.

**Missouri Official.**

Polk, 41,369  
Clay, 31,251

Polk's majority, 10,118

**Illinois Official.**

Polk, 57,390  
Clay, 45,238

Polk's majority, 12,152

The Democratic majority, this year, is greater, by over ten thousand, than it was in 1840, and over a much larger popular vote.

**Mississippi.**

The Jackson “Mississippian” of the 20th ult., publishes the returns from all the counties in this State, except DeSoto and Hancock. In the counties named, the vote is as follows:

Polk, 25,051  
Clay, 19,136

Polk's majority, 5,915

Polk's majority, 5,915

## The Repeal of the Gag.

The National Intelligencer congratulates its readers upon the repeal of the gag-rule. Its reasons are, that the Constitution has forbidden any imposition on the right of petition; that the gag has given intensity to the abolition excitement at the North; that its repeal will minister to the tranquility of the South; and that henceforth, the House of Representatives will be exempt from those bickering which have consumed its time, and on those long and artificial discussions turning upon forms, which have been used sinister purposes by unprincipled demagogues.

How the repeal was effected, in a body, where the Democratic members, who had always supported the gag, were two to one, and where, last winter, after a prolonged discussion, they refused by a majority of two or three to repeal it, rather perforce its philosophy. Still, it cannot be forgotten, the opportunity to suggest an explanation, designed at once to reflect odium upon the Abolitionists and Democrats.

“As there was no debate,” it remarks, “as even the habitual alarmists were suddenly still—the motive of the decision, the causes which brought it about, are matters accessible only to conjecture. That conjecture is, however, somewhat general and somewhat clear, that if no active bargain was at the bottom of the thing, there was at least an excellent understanding. It is not unusual for extremes to meet.”

A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind, says the poet; sympathy begets sympathy; association in joint enterprise and hazard, engenders love. I find all ascription says; criticism must be made with sacrifices; and surely, the abolitionists who could stand in the election for the Texas candidate, and in the advancement of the Texas party, were satisfied from them in particular, and from the Democratic party at large, to at least the humble remuneration of the repeal.”

Now this is all very pretty, but not very profound. Of the “Abolitionists,” as they are here styled, some few voted the Democratic ticket—but by far the larger proportion, for Mr. Clay, as to the sixty-five thousand Liberty men, they voted for their own candidate, as the records show—their own candidate, who was the only one in the field opposed to annexation on anti-slavery grounds.

Nor is the Intelligencer more accurate in the other part of the story. It was not the Texas advocates who repealed the gag; all the representatives from the South, except five, and the representatives from New Hampshire and Illinois, the States at the North supposed more particularly to favor annexation, voted against the repeal.

That the Intelligencer should attribute to such men as Douglass of Virginia, Holmes of South Carolina, Dawson of Louisiana, and other kindred spirits, a disposition to reward the abolitionists, by receiving their petitions, indicates a considerable amount of pique, but adds nothing to its reputation for sagacity.

Suppose we try our hand at an explanation. The agitation kept up by the Liberty men, and their pungent expostulations of slaveholding encroachment and Whig and Democratic servility, made the gag more and more odious at the North; and combined with their distinct organization as a party, rendered it unsafe for Northern representatives to pursue their usual dishonorable policy. Last winter, accordingly, a majority of Democratic members from the free States was prepared to take off all restrictions upon the right of petition. The prolonged struggle of two months, and their votes in several instances, proved this. But, the question of the party nomination for the Presidency was then pending. Van Buren was the choice of the free State Democrats generally.

They would not, however, discountenance the slaveholding section of the party, and jeopard his nomination. This consideration finally prevailed, and just enough Democrats from the free States were found, to defeat that movement.

The gag was re-applied. The Democratic National Convention met. The slaveholders got the upper hand. Mr. Van Buren, after all the sacrifices of his Northern friends, was elected President of the party, and his administration was placed by gross treachery, and a new pet of the slaveholders was forced upon the whole party.

That party, so cordial was its hatred of Mr. Clay, so profound was its hostility to the system of policy of which he was the representative, would not permit this flagrant imposition to divide it, but, united in support of Mr. Polk. His election secured, what motive existed, to prevent the Democratic members from free States, in Congress, from consulting the prevailing sentiment at home, by repealing the Gag? Do we need further explanation? The Liberty men were bringing a pressure to bear upon them, more formidable even than the hand of the Slave Power, which had so often favored their submission—and, having now, no favorite candidate to manage for, they deemed it high time to yield to this pressure, and save the interests of their party at home. It is probable, that with this instinct of self-preservation, their feelings may have co-operated—such as a lingering resentment growing out of the rejection of Mr. Van Buren—shame, at the servile attitude in which they had so long been placed—pompous for having so long consented to the violation of a great constitutional right.

This explanation throws light upon the conduct of the Democratic members from free States—but why were their slaveholding allies apparently so tranquil? Why no outbreak on their part? Without a struggle they yielded. Bribes, threats, strong appeals, seditious tactics, were not even attempted. A policy, which they had so long and so stoutly defended, they now abandoned, without a word, without a single blow, a single vote, in its favor. Why was this? We think we see the reason. Another project of grander importance engaged their thoughts. Texas-Annexation, the great slaveholding measure, must be consummated; but it cannot be consummated without the votes of Northern Democrats. They must of course be propitiated. It will not do to exact too much. They love not the gag—let them repeal it. We will vote for it, but say nothing. They must not be disgusted. We must avoid issues on minor questions—show a spirit of forbearance—husband our resources, and make friends for this grandest of all our schemes; then, when the time shall come, a bold movement, a desperate struggle, and Texas is gained!

Thus read we their policy. We may be mistaken—time will determine.

**STRENGTHENED.**—The St. Louis Reporter says the Railroad struck a lot about thirty miles below Beardstown, Ill., last Monday, and sunk five feet water. It is said she is lying immovably in the channel, and the bulk, at least, will be lost. She had no cargo on board.

**MISSOURI STATE TREASURY.**—From a statement published by authority of the Treasurer of State, it appears that the Treasury is not only empty, but was indebted to the Treasurer to the amount of seventy-four dollars and forty and a half cents, on the 30th day of September last.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Fourteen Days Later from Europe. The steamship Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lorr, arrived at Boston on Saturday, having been nearly eighteen days on her passage from Liverpool to Boston. She had an unusually rough time, having encountered several gales of wind, besides being detained by a heavy fog off Halifax and Boston harbors by the dense fogs.

The Overland Mail from India and China had arrived in England, but brings no news of interest to the American reader. The latest accounts from China are to the 13th of July. On that day, Kehung, the Governor of Canton, died of old age.

The steamship Acadia, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th ult. The porker ship England arrived on the 9th, the Rochester on the 13th and the Garrison on the 18th.

Thayer & Smith's European Times of the 19th ult., has the following respecting the Cotton Market:

The Cotton market, that great index of the manufacturing and commercial prosperity of the country—continues in a quiet, healthy state. In the early part of last week an improvement of 10 per lb. took place, but towards the end it fell off, and closed rather heavily.

The price of the staple is now at a low level, and the market is in a state of depression. The price of the staple is now at a low level, and the market is in a state of depression.

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To the President of the United States:

Public opinion seems to demand a reduction in the rates of letter postage. But so far as I have been enabled to understand that public opinion, it is based upon the necessity and propriety of adhering to this vital principle, and sustained by the argument that a reduction of postage would be fol-

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and a dark, irregular line along the bottom edge, possibly indicating a tear or binding edge. There is no text or other markings on the page.

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